



**Homeland
Security**

Fact Sheet: U.S.-Canada Land Borders

US-VISIT: GOALS

- Enhance the security of our citizens and visitors
- Facilitate legitimate travel and trade
- Ensure the integrity of our immigration system
- Protect the privacy of our visitors

US-VISIT: AN OVERVIEW

US-VISIT is a top priority for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security because it enhances security for our citizens and visitors while facilitating legitimate travel and trade across our borders. US-VISIT helps to secure our borders, facilitates the entry and exit process, and enhances the integrity of our immigration system while respecting the privacy of our visitors.

US-VISIT is part of a continuum of security measures that begins outside U.S. borders and continues through a visitor's arrival and departure from the United States. It incorporates eligibility determinations made by both the Departments of Homeland Security and State.

In those cases where a visa is issued by the Department of State, biometrics such as digital, inkless fingerscans and digital photographs allow the Department of Homeland Security to determine whether the person applying for entry to the United States is the same person who was issued the visa by the Department of State. Additionally, the biometric and biographic data are checked against watch lists, improving the Department of Homeland Security's ability to make admissibility decisions as well as the Department of State's ability to make visa determinations.

Biometric identifiers help us freeze a visitor's identity so that we may match the visitor with his/her travel documents. Biometrics protect our visitors by making it virtually impossible for

anyone else to claim their identity should their biometrically-enhanced travel documents (such as a visa) be stolen or duplicated.

US-VISIT entry procedures are currently in place at numerous land, air and seaports with international arrivals.

Entry procedures will be deployed to the remaining land ports of entry by December 31, 2005. A list of the 50 land ports of entry where US-VISIT has been implemented can be found in Appendix A.

Additionally, biometric exit procedures are operating in several airports and seaports and will be tested at additional land border crossings beginning August 4, 2005.

As US-VISIT moves toward fulfilling its vision for an automated entry-exit system at the land border ports of entry into the United States, US-VISIT is continuing to improve the border management system by planning tests of radio frequency identification (RFID) technology at the U.S. land border.

US-VISIT: WHO IS PROCESSED AT THE LAND BORDER

Applicability to International Visitors

Today, international visitors (with some exemptions), including visitors traveling under the Visa Waiver Program, applying for admission at U.S. land borders must complete arrival/departure Form I-94, usually issued in the secondary inspection area. The secondary inspection includes US-VISIT processing: the collection of 10-finger scans on an inkless device and a digital photograph. US-VISIT procedures at land ports take only seconds during the secondary inspection process. Additionally, with the deployment of US-VISIT, visitors will no longer have to complete the Form I-94 by hand. The visitors' biographic information will be entered electronically when the officer scans the travel document.

- For international visitors renewing their multiple-entry Form I-94. All current, valid Forms I-94 remain in effect. US-VISIT biometric collection requirements will be either at the time of the next issuance of the Form I-94 or at the discretion of the Customs and Border Protection Officer.

NOTE: Customs and Border Protection Officers retain the discretion to refer a visitor for US-VISIT processing as part of the inspections process if there is a concern about the nature of travel.

Applicability to Canadian Citizens

Most citizens of Canada are not subject to the US-VISIT process, including:

- Canadian citizens who are visa exempt.
- Canadian citizens traveling on Canadian passports with diplomatic visas or visas for international organizations (A, G or NATO).
- Canadian citizens who are studying or working in the United States, who normally do not have a non-immigrant visa in their passport.
- Canadian citizens who are permanent residents of the United States.
- Children under 14 and persons over the age of 79 are exempt.
- Applicants for admission at primary vehicle inspection presenting a valid, unexpired, multiple-entry Form I-94 may be admitted without being subject to secondary inspection even if the applicant is not yet enrolled in US-VISIT.

NOTE: Customs and Border Protection Officers retain the discretion to refer a visitor for US-VISIT processing as part of the inspections process if there is a concern about the nature of travel.

Canadians who are subject to the US-VISIT process include:

- Citizens of Canada applying for admission with a non-immigrant visa such as Canadian citizens with K visas (fiancés) and E visas (treaty trade investors).
- Canadian permanent residents. Under U.S. regulations, Canadian permanent residents are identified by their citizenship (i.e., the nationality of the passport that they carry), not by the fact that they may be permanently residing in another country such as Canada.
- Canadians with dual nationality who present a non-Canadian passport when seeking to enter the United States.

Others who are subject to the US-VISIT process include:

- Current Canadian permanent residents who are participants in NEXUS and/or FAST who may be required to enroll in US-VISIT when they renew their multiple entry Forms I-94.
- Visitors renewing their multiple-entry Form I-94. All current, valid Forms I-94 remain in effect. US-VISIT biometric collection requirements will be either at the

time of the next issuance of the Form I-94 or at the discretion of the Customs and Border Protection Officer.

US-VISIT: USING NEW TECHNOLOGIES

- The Department of Homeland Security continues to work closely with the Department of State, building on the biographic and biometric collection that is underway at U.S. consulates around the world. All visa-issuing posts overseas are collecting biometric data from visa applicants.
- The Department of Homeland Security is working in partnership with the private sector to identify entry-exit solutions that work in the unique land border environment.

US-VISIT: FACILITATING LEGITIMATE TRAVEL AND TRADE

- As US-VISIT moves toward fulfilling its vision for an automated entry-exit system at the land border ports of entry into the United States, RFID technology offers a solution for a potentially faster, biometrically enabled entry-exit operation.
- Using an automatic identifier, RFID technology can detect a visitor at distance and provide primary inspection with entry information as well as provide a mechanism for an accurate and timely record of exits without requiring visitors to interrupt their travels by stopping or even slowing down to check out.
- RFID technology testing will begin August 4, 2005, at the Pacific Highway and Peace Arch in Washington state; Alexandria Bay in New York; and the ports of Nogales East and Nogales West in Arizona; The testing or “proof of concept” phase is expected to continue through the spring of 2006.
- Participants at the test locations will be the same travelers who already require a Form I-94 to enter the United States.
- The testing process is electronic and largely transparent to travelers, allowing them to enter and exit the port at current speeds, without any additional stops.
- US-VISIT will assure that our visitors’ information is always protected. The RFID technology used by US-VISIT will safeguard sensitive information because it will read only a code that links to visitors’ information securely stored in a database. It will also be tamper-proof and difficult to counterfeit or surreptitiously read.

US-VISIT: RESPECTING PRIVACY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

- US-VISIT has published a Privacy Impact Assessment that ensures that personal information is used appropriately, protected from misuse and improper disclosure and destroyed when no longer needed. This will be updated as necessary.

- Personal data will be securely stored and is made available only to authorized officials on a need-to-know basis to help protect the nation against those who intend harm to U.S. citizens or visitors and to ensure integrity in our immigration system.
- A US-VISIT privacy officer is available to answer questions or resolve concerns and may be contacted by sending an email to usvisitprivacy@dhs.gov, or by writing to the Chief Privacy Officer, Department of Homeland Security, Washington DC 20528, USA, ATTN: US-VISIT Appeal. Information on the US-VISIT privacy program is available at www.dhs.gov/us-visit.
- US-VISIT complies with all environmental laws and regulations.

APPENDIX A

50 Busiest Land Ports of Entry (By FY-2002 Estimated Crossings)

Arizona

Douglas, Douglas
Lukeville, Lukeville
Nogales East, Nogales
Nogales West, Nogales
San Luis, San Luis

California

Andrade, Andrade
Calexico East-Imperial Valley, Calexico
Calexico West, Calexico
Otay Mesa, San Diego
San Ysidro, San Diego
Tecate, Tecate

Maine

Calais-Ferry Point Bridge, Calais

Michigan

Detroit Ambassador Bridge, Detroit
Detroit-Windsor Tunnel, Detroit
Port Huron – Blue Water Bridge, Port Huron
Sault Ste. Marie, Sault Ste. Marie

Minnesota

International Falls, International Falls

New Mexico

Santa Teresa, Santa Teresa

New York

Champlain, Champlain
Niagara (Lewiston-Queenston, Whirlpool
and Rainbow Bridges), Niagara
Massena, Rooseveltown
Peace Bridge, Buffalo
Thousand Islands Bridge, Alexandria Bay

Texas

Bridge of the Americas/Cordova Bridge, El Paso
Brownsville/Matamoros Bridge,
Brownsville
Columbia Solidarity Bridge, Laredo
Convent Street (or Gateway to the Americas
International Bridge), Laredo
Del Rio International Bridge, Del Rio
Eagle Pass Bridge I, Eagle Pass
Eagle Pass Bridge II, Eagle Pass
Fabens, Fabens
Gateway International Bridge, Brownsville
Hidalgo, McAllen
Lincoln-Juarez Bridge, Laredo
Los Indios, Los Indios
Los Tomates/Veterans International Bridge,
Brownsville
Paso del Norte Bridge, El Paso
Pharr, Pharr
Presidio, Presidio
Progreso, Progreso
Rio Grande City, Rio Grande City
Roma, Roma
World Trade Bridge, Laredo
Ysleta-Zaragoza Bridge, El Paso

Vermont

Derby Line, Derby Line

Washington

Blaine-Pacific Highway, Blaine
Blaine-Peace Arch, Blaine
Lynden, Lynden
Point Roberts, Point Roberts
Sumas, Sumas

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